

## Chapter Thirty Five (35) Textbook Terms & Questions AP World History

# 35

### The Chapter in Perspective

The assassination of Francis Ferdinand on 28 June 1914 started a localized Serbian-Austrian conflict that quickly, and to the participants involved inexplicably, grew into a global affair and the bloodiest war in all of history up to that point. Millions of human beings on five different continents found themselves dragged into a war that, for the vast majority, had absolutely no meaning. New concepts such as total war and the home front changed the course of war forever. Massive industrialization provided a seemingly endless supply of destructive new weapons. Over nine million soldiers died and another twenty-one million people were injured. Economic losses soared into the billions of dollars. Four powerful empires disappeared and nine new nations were born. Russian and world history was changed forever by the world's first communist revolution. The United States stepped tentatively on to the world stage, changed the course of the war, shaped the peace treaty, and then rapidly retreated. Finally, the Europeans, who had stood unchallenged as masters of the world in 1914, began the process of bringing about their own destruction.

**Directions:** Describe the following key terms, concepts, and individuals in your outline of Chapter 35.

### Terms and Concepts (*what does the term refer to and why is it significant to a study of world history*)

Balkan Wars 1912-1913	Bolsheviks
Allies	<i>Lusitania</i>
Central Powers	Treaty of Versailles
Schlieffen Plan	League of Nations
Gallipoli	Mandate System

### People (*who, what, where, when, how, and why is this person important*)

Archduke Ferdinand	Mustapha Kemal (Ataturk)
Kaiser Wilhelm	V. I. Lenin
T. E. Lawrence	Woodrow Wilson

### Short Answer Questions:

1. What goals and values were expressed in the various nationalistic movements of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century? Which ethnic groups in particular asserted the right of self-determination?
2. How did the imperialistic rivalries of the European powers contribute to international tensions before World War I? Be specific.
3. Summarize the forces set in motion by the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand in 1914. When and why did the war begin?
4. What was the typical experience of the soldier in World War I? Explain how new technologies changed the experience of war.
5. Why did Japan enter World War I? What did they gain?
6. What factors caused the Russian Revolution in October of 1917? What changes emerged initially from this revolution?
7. How did Lenin and the Bolsheviks come to power?
8. When and why did the United States enter the war? What did this move mean?
9. What was the intent of the League of Nations? What were the weaknesses of this body?